THE SHERRY CAPITAL The Town Where a Very Palatable

Wine Comes From. DESERVATIONS OF A VIRGINIAN.

dag Funeral-What the Spanturds Think of the Cuban War.

Jerez, Spain, January, 25, 1896. place from which this letter is dated the centre of the sherry-wine industrye "sherry capital," as it has been apopriately styled. The wine, in fact,
kes its name from that of the town, takes its name from that of the town, which was formerly spelled "Xerez," or "Xeres" (probably an Arabjan corrupton of its old Roman name of "Caesaw"), and pronounced as if it were spelled "Shay-rayth," with the accent on the ast syllable, the "e" in Spanish having imost invariably the sound of our long Some educated Spaniards still pronce the name in this way, and from our English word sherry is derived. accepted modern spelling, however, The accepted modern spelling, however, is as you see it above—"Jerex" (pronounced Hay-rayth), the Spanish "j" being identical with the same letter in the alphabet (if they had one) of the Gothic invaders, who overthrew the Roman dominion in the peninsula, and set up their own, to be in turn overthrown themselves in the course of time by the Moors. It has the aspirated sound of our letter "h," except that it is roughened by a sort of massal breathing or injection, which we cannot even imitate. The Andalucians of the common and middle classes, with a characteristic propensity for clipping their words, drop the final "z" in the name, as they do in almost all similar words, and pronounce it simply, "Hay-ray." So that, if you were in this country and should happen to feel thirsty (not an improbable supposition), and were to call for a bottle of sherry, pronouncing it in the English fashion, the person receiving the order, if a native, would not know at all what you wanted, unless you made your meaning clear by sign language. To be properly and promptly understood, you would have to ask for "vino de jerez," or, as it sounds in the vernacular, "vecno de bay-ray."

THE VINEYARDS AND THE "CELLAR."

the sherry vineyards lie immediately around the town on all sides, and some of them even throade its corporate precincts. They do not, however, occupy all of the ground, but are interspersed among fields of wheat, barley, peas, grass, and other crops in selected situations. The light, chalky soil along the summits and upper slopes of the low hills, or rolling uplands, which diversify the generally level aspect of the surrounding country, produce the finest quality of wine, but the yield is not nearly so great as on the richer lowlands, and in order to secure both quantity and quality, the wine-growers have a system of blending the produce of the different solls, although they make a point of breeding some of the finer wines separately when they wish to produce a superior or high-priced article. The total area planted in vineyards in the "termino de Jerez," or Jerez district, is about 18,000 acres, from which the average annual yield is about 36,000 butts of 134 American gallons each, or 3,800,000 gallons in round numbers. There are, however, some neighboring districts—San Lucar, Port St. Mary, and others—which together produce about haif as much more; so that the total production is from 4,000 to 50,000 butts a year. This will give an idea of the supply of sherry the drinking world has to draw upon. The cultivation of the vineyards is very simple, and I will not take up space with a description of it. The vines are not trellised or trained on stakes, but are cut down each year to the "vid" or stock, which rises about a foot, or a foot and a half, above the surface of the ground, and from which a single shoot is allowed to grow the succeeding year, the other shoots being cut away. This single shoot, receiving all of the sap of the deeply-rooted parent stock, grows and spreads amazingly, soon forming a thick, bunchy mass of vines and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height. The vines are ceive no extraneous support until they become heavy with the ripen-THE VINEYARDS AND THE "CELsucceeding year, the other shoots believe that way. This single stoot, receiving all of the sap and spreads amaningly, soon forming a thick, Lunchy mas of vines and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 5 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves about 4 or 5 feet in height and leaves and leaves a great and leaves a feet of the same and the feet of the same and

and the pecial immediately following the restoration of the Catholic power. Parts of the dal Moorish walls, with two formidable-locking and conspicuous towers, are still standing intact, though in most places oncotaled from view by the houses that the pen built against and over them. The "Acazar," the great central fortices or citadel of the Moors, also remains frowning walls appearing, from the outside, at least, simost untouched by the hand of time. On the inside, however, there are many evidences of dilapidation, which the shrubbery of the somewhat neglected gardens and pleasure-grounds, laid out within its ancient courts, but poorly serves to conceal. It belongs to the Spanish Crown, and is occupied as a residence by the Duke of San Lorenzo, de Valhermoso, one of the "grandees" of Spain, of the first rank, by right of inherkance from an herote ancestor, from whom he is lineally descended, and who was chiefly and valiantly instrumental in wreating it from the Moors in their final desperale struggle to hold Jerez und, the rich country tributary to R. In consideration of the duaring and successful assault which ended it din October, 1250, the King. Alonzo, the Wise, made him military governor of the city, with the family, but the riches and emoluments there was the family, but the riches and emoluments which we have a successful assault. The present Duke is a year to residence in the Alcarza, and the family, but the riches and emoluments walked in the practical procession, and most of them were in full reception dress fresides these were the priests, the acolytes, the candle-bearers, the city authorities and officials, in their antique regula; a military contingent, and a long line of carriages the family and winding streets of their country's history. The man who had just died was a poorman, and in his later years had been harassed by many troubles; and, aside from his personal friends, there were doubtless very few in all that greatering by the could not show too much honor to his memory. Foor man ended from

You will have learned ere this that

United States on this question, would tend to obviate and prevent any compilications or conflicts with European Powers in the future. It isn't at all necessary that we should flaunt the selfish shibboleth of "America for Americans" in their faces; but it is very important to give them to understand once for all that we do not intend to permit any such things on our side of the world as have so often been perpetrated in various portions of this older hemisphere; and also that we object very emphatically to the erection of any "buffer" States in either of the Americas, and to all international covenants partaking of the "Sick-Man" character.

And now, to show you my confidence in the correctness of my own judgment as to the proper attitude for the United States to assume and preserve on this question, I will bet you a nickel to a cent that Great Britain will resume diplomatic relations with Venezuela, and will settle the boundary dispute with her without any further need of intervention on the part of our government.

We are still having the perfection of

ment.

We are still having the perfection of weather here, and are daily enjoying such table luxuries as green peas, fresh from the vines, young potatoes, cresses ad libitum, and various other vegetables that won't materialize in "old Virginia" till the springtime.

With sincere, good wishes for all, believe me

Heve me, Yours very truly,

The Little Mothers.

(Richard Burton in February Century.) Strange mockery of motherhood! They who should feel the fostering care Maternal, and the tender good. Maternal, and the tender good, Of home when fondling arms are there,

Of age and sacred duties, be Thus wise to guide, thus deep to know, The artless needs of infancy.

The little mothers! Will they win
The bitter-sweet of elder years?
Will love protect them from the sin,
And faith gleam dauntless through the
tears?

Of childly joy, and when they come To woman ways and woman's cross, Give them a fate more frolicsome.

Women Disensa Roy Criminals.

"What Can Be Done for Our Criminal Boys?" was the subject discussed by the Chicago Medical Women's Club at the monthly dinner meeting held Monday afternoon. The president, Dr. Gertrude Wellington, presided. Several members have recently visited the Bridewell, and their papers gave much valuable information. Dr. Sarnh Hogan said: "In twenty-four years 18,000 boys have been released from the Bridewell, and only a small per cent. ever lead honest lives. Between the ages of 7 and 18 a boy should have the most humane care, under a physician, instead of being herded with hardened criminals." "What Can Be Done for Our Criminal

An Ancient Table Custom. An Ancient Table Custom.

Finger bowls are unknown on the table of Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogy-Strakosch. At the end of dinner an exquisitely wrought basin of old English silver, which is half filled with fragrant rose water, is passed. Into this each person dips a corner of his or her napkin, which is then used to wipe the finger. The revival of this ancient custom caused some embarrasment on one occasion, when a embarrassment on one occasion, when a guest (of the male sex), upon being in-troduced to it for the first time, washed both hands in the rose water. Now it is passed to the hostess first.

Scrofula 25 Years

It is a great mistake to rely upon the mercurial and potash remedies with which doctors usually treat blood diseases. It is also useless to take a reme-

dy which is only a tonic, and cannot possibly touch a real blood trouble.

Scrofula is a stubborn and deep-seated disease of the blood, and all of the minit. S. S. S., a purely vegetable compound, gets at the root of the disease and permanently rids the system of it. It is a real blood remedy, for real blood diseases, and has no equal.

Here is an interesting case where the doctors were absolutely at sea.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck is the highly esteemed wife of a well-known and presserous

Mrs. Y. T. Buck is the highly esteemed wife of a well-known and prosperous farmer residing near Delaney, Arkansas. For twenty-five years she has been troubled with a deep-seated blood disease that baffled the skill of the doctors. She says: "Some doctors called my trouble Eczema, some Salt Rheum, and others Scrofula, and though their treatment continued for years, they could not cure me. I then began taking various medicines, and took nearly every advertised



MRS. Y. T. BUCK.
blood remedy. One especially which makes such large claims for curing discases of the blood, I drank by the wholesale, but it did not seem to reach my trouble. A celebrated specialist said he could cure me and I paid him in advance, but he filled me full of arsenic and I became bloated and my digestion so bad that life was a misery. I then applied to Dr. W. C. Dabney, an old practitioner and medicine manufacturer, who advised me to take S. S. S., saying that one dozen bottles would cure me. I took four bottles and my body broke out in boils and cruptions, but the doctor told me that these symptoms were very favorable, as this is the way the medicine gets rid of the poison matter permanently. After I had used six bottles the cruptions began to disappear, my appetite improved, my digestion became all right, and having finished the twelve bottles, I am perfectly healthy, my skin is clear, the capillary circulation is good, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars."

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood trouble. Scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, contagious blood poison, and in fact any disorder of the blood is promptly wiped out and cured by it. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-scated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

S. S. S. has made some wonderful cures of cancer, and we would be pleased to send full accounts of same to any address. We will also mail our books on blood and skin diseases upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ge.

LIFE OF GREAT PERIL

ARDUOUS WORK OF UNCLE SAM'S COAST GUARDS.

less than \$1,350,000.

These are dry statistics, but they the story convincingly. By the expenture of \$1,350,000 hundreds of lives we saved, and many times that amount property rescued from destruction. But investments by the government if the public welfare have been made to the records to unearth them.

Cost of the Service—Property Worth

Many Times the Yearly Outlay
Saved, to Say Nothing of Hundreds
of Lives.

(Written for the Dispatch.)

Uncle Sam has something like 1,500 men
to guard 10,000 miles of sea- and lakecoast from the dangers of gale and storm.
The figures of the former seem away
out of proportion to those of the latter; yct, from the official records at
Washington, property and life which have
been placed in jeopardy have been ably
protected.

This is a tribute to the men who
make up the Life-Saving Corps, particularly as the parsimony of the government only allows of their employment
from October 1st to May 1st. The rest



ONE WAY OF LAUNCH ING THE LIFE-BOAT.

of the time the unfortunates who may be caught in a wreck are supposed to shift for themselves or depend upon the efforts of unorganized aid ashore.

But the men in charge of the Life-Saving Department at Washington have made the most of the slim means at their disposal. Complete protection has been given the coast near the important harbors of the country, but thousands of miles have been left uncovered. The Life-Saving Service is a part of the Treasury Department, and Sumner I. Kimball is the general superintendent. The establishment embraces 251 stations. The average station is composed of six men, and each station is held responsible for the care of a certain number of miles of coast. On the Atlantic coast there are 1st stations, while there are but thirteen 184 stations, while there are but thirteen on the Pacific coast. Of course, the amount of ocean traffic on the Atlantic

on the Pacific coast. Of course, the amount of ocean traffic on the Atlantic is many times greater than that on the Pacific, to say nothing of the larger number of important harbors to be protected. On the great lakes there are lifty-three stations, and Louisville, Ky., stands unique among the inland cities, because it boasts of a life-saving station at the falls of the Ohlo river.

Within the past month some thrilling examples have been given of the efficiency of the life savers, notably when the great American-Liner St. Paul ran ashore at Long Branch, and again when the tramp steamer Lamington was driven upon the treacherous Long Island sands near the Fire Island light. It was due to the clever work of the life-savers near the latter place that the twenty souls in the Lamington were saved. Not only did they bring the men safely ashore, but they also rescued a little Spanish pony from the steamer by the aid of the breeches buoy.

Had it not been for the vigilance of the coast-guard, who burned a danger-signal, the Cunarder Campania, would have gene

Had it not been for the vigilance of the coast-guard, who burned a danger-signal, the Cunarder Campania would have gone ashore in the fog at the same time the St. Paul struck her unlucky nose against New Jersey. The Cunard Company was saved something between \$100,000 and \$200,000 by the red light thrown out by the life-savers. This is the kind of work the coast-guards are doing all the time; but unless there is actually a disaster, no record of it appears in statistics gathered in Washington.

SOME TELLING FIGURES.

SOME TELLING FIGURES.

But even taking those statistics, the record of the service is a fine one. The department-year does not end until June 36th, and, taking the completed records for the year ending June 30, 1895, some idea of the work accomplished by these men can be obtained. There were 431 disasters in that year on the coast, and the amount of property involved was 10,-647,225. Owing to the life-savers, of this wast sum 39,145,085 was saved, leaving 51,562,150 which was lost. By the 483 disasters the lives of 5,462 persons were placed in jeopardy, and all but twenty of them



SHOOTING THE LIFE-LINE.

ere saved. The number of vesse's totally at was seventy-three. At the various e-saving-stations the unfortunates who fiered by the shipwreeks were cared r, and the number of days' succer af-ried them aggregates 2512. Yet the

months in the year, but without result. Economy has always been the cry, but when a popular senator dies \$4,000 or \$5,000 are freely voted for a fine congressional furnity.

\$5,000 are freely voted for a fine congressional funeral.

In summer-time the life-saver supports himself and family by fishing, by salling pleasure-craft, or by working at a bathing resort as a life-saver. When in the employ of the government he is absolutely cut off from his family. He must be on duty twenty-four hours a day, and seven days in the week. Six or seven men compose the average station. One of the number is the captain. He is held responsible for the work of the men.

The hardest work they have to do is to patrol the beach at night-time. Any one who has walked on a flat, sandy beach in winter time, with the wind blowing a gale, and hurling salt-spray with the force of gunshot hundreds of feet, knows what the work of the coast-guard is. He has no shelter, as the beach is as flat as a billiard-table, and when a heavy snow-storm is on the work is infinitely worse.

A LONG PATROL.

A LONG PATROL.

A LONG PATROL.

Each man must cover a patrol of six miles during the night. He walks three miles in either direction, from the station and then back. Unlike the policeman, he never loiters. He has to keep moving all the time, or it would be the last of him. It is not necessary to have any one out to see that he attends to his patrol, because there is no place where he can seek sheiter. The stations are placed only in exposed places, where people don't live in winter time.

When it is possible the stations are connected with each other by telephone. The little houses are well built, and have many small comforts. Nearly all of them have small libraries. The principal room is the mess-room. It serves as parlor, diningroom, sitting-room, and library. The kitchen adjoins it on one side, and the captain's bedroom on the other. The upper floor is one large room, fitted with sleeping booths for the men.

Some of the most important stations have a horse. This is a recent acquisition, but a necessary one. At times when a vessel had gone ashore a couple of miles from the station it was found impossible to move the lifeboat on the sand cart up to the point of danger. The horse now does the work in a few minutes, where it formerly took hours.

DIFFICULTY OF LAUNCHING.

DIFFICULTY OF LAUNCHING.

No means have yet been discovered by which the lifeboat can be launched when the surf is running very high. Experiments have been made with a tower-like structure erected as close to the water as possible, and with a set of tracks running from the top into the water. The lifeboat rests on a platform fitted with wheels. The platform toboggans down the tracks with a momentum sufficient to send it into deep water. This combination has worked satisfactorily in some places in Europe, but on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts it is at a disadvantage, because a vessel does not select its precise locality when she is blown ashore. As the structure must be firmly erected, it is not possible to move it from one place to another.

other.

The breeches buoy has largely done away with the need of the lifeboat, however, except lir cases where a vessel goes ashore too far out to be reached by the life-line. Much of the efficient work of the department is due to the adoption of the international code of signals. By these the men on shore tell the people on the stranded vessel exactly what to do and how to do it. This code embraces only eighteen different flags, but 78,000 distinct messages can be sent by them.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in al its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cire known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a con distinct treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much fight in its curative powers that they offer also for any case that it falls to cure. Send for list of testimonalis. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO.

Sold by druggists, Rc.



Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, CUTI. CURA will do. A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP. and a gentle application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas, clear the skin of scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy humors, cleanse the scalp of dandruff, scales, and crusts, and restore the hair. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and baby rashes, and especially appeal to Mothers worn out with the care of skin-tortured babies, Everything about them invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant or most delicate invalid with the most gratifying and unfailing success SPEEDT CURE TREATMENT. - Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications ritcura (cintment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. Price, Currenza, 50c. Soar, 25c. RESOLVENT, 50c. and \$1. POTTER Date AND CREEK CORF., Sole Props., Soston, U. S. A. Sritich deput: F. Nawsert & Sons, London.

PLAIN FACTS!

To secure the best for the least money is the aim or all at this present time. To make the best and most stylish, at the lowest possible cash price is our object. We have the patterns and can guarantee that with the facilities we have for making, to make to your order the Finest Trousers at prices that are beyond competition. Our method for doing business is plain. We sell for cash only. You get the profits on bad debts and collectors' pay.

RICHMOND TROUSERS COMPANY,

WHITLOCK BROTHERS, Proprietors,

26 NORTH NINTH STREET.

BUYERS OF Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc.

1526 east Main street, Richmond, Va. fe 1-Sa&W3m&w3m



A well-known farmer says: "The purchase of an Imperial Plow five years ago was the best investment I ever made. It saves expense, time, worry, and hard labor for man and beast, does beautiful work, and can't be choked."

A. B. CLARKE & SON,

General Agents for Virginia and North Carolina - - - 1320 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

ACCOUNT BOOKS IT O PENS PERFECTLY FLAT

FLAT OPENING

THERE ARE OTHERS BUT NONE LIKE WORKMAN'S PATENT

WELL ASSORTED AND CONTAINS THE BEST BOOK THAT SKILLED LABOR AND GOOD MATERIAL CAN MAKE COME AND LOOK AT THEM

OUR STOCK IS LARGE

EVERETT WADDE! CO. RICHMOND VA.



(SU, WAT)